

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

VOLUME XXIV.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1810.

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THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
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BY THOMAS SMITH,
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AT THE OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY
GAZETTE,
THE KENTUCKY
ENGLISH GRAMMAR,
OR NEW
GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTE;
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A comprehensive system of English Grammar, in which the whole structure and essential principles of that most copious language, according to the most approved modern standards, are concisely, yet completely exhibited, and explained in a manner intelligible to the weakest capacities.

By SAMUEL WILSON,

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JUST PUBLISHED

And for Sale at this office,

LETTERS

ADDRESSED TO THE

REV. T. B. CRAIGHEAD,

ANSWER TO A PAMPHLET LATELY PUBLISHED BY HIM, CONTAINING

A SERMON ON REGENERATION, &c. &c.

By JOHN P. CAMPBELL.

IN these Letters a discussion of the following interesting and important subjects has been attempted:

1. The depravity of the Human Heart, and its effects in obstructing belief in the Gospel.

2. The Regeneration of the Heart, as effected by a Divine power accompanying truth.

3. Faith in Christ distinguished from a false

Faith, and shewn to be the product of a Divine operation.

4. The immediate Agency of the Spirit particularly considered.

5. The doctrines of Liberty and Necessity, and of Natural and Moral inability in Man consistently treated. Some direct objections made to Mr. Craighead's theory.

Price 50 cents to subscribers, non-subscribers \$2 ½ cents—in consequence of a limited number of copies only being struck, and its exceeding the size contemplated by the author, whereby the sale of the whole at the subscription price, would be insufficient to defray expenses.

Subscribers are requested to call or send for their copies.

Mr. Craighead's pamphlet may also be had at this office.

July 9th, 1810.

JOSEPH H. HAWKINS
WILL hereafter Practice Law in the Montgomery Circuit Court.

March 13, 1810.

JOHN F. BELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
will punctually attend the courts of Fayette, Woodford and Scott. He resides in the upper corner house of the row fronting the south east end of the Court House, at Lexington.

C. H. ALLEN ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL PUNCTUALLY ATTEND THE COURTS OF FAYETTE AND JESSAMINE.

March 3d, 1810.

DOCTOR BARRY
Has resumed the practice of Medicine in Lexington and its vicinity. He will be found at the Kentucky Hotel.

March 12th, 1810.

FOR RENT.

TWO ROOMS on the second floor, with a large garrett over the whole, and cellar kitchen. They lay over the store now occupied by James Coleman, opposite the market house—for terms apply to.

GEO: ANDERSON.

Lexington, May 21st, 1810.

Postlethwait's Tavern,
Lexington, Ky. on Main-street, corner of Lime-stone street; lately occupied by Mr. J. Wilson.

J. POSTLETHWAIT has returned to his old stand, where every exertion shall be used to accommodate those who please to call on him.

January 20, 1809.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

SIX YOKE OF OXEN.—Apply to

JOHN JORDAN, JR.

JAMES BERTHOUD & SON,
Commission Merchants,

SHIPPINGPORT (FALLS OF THE OHIO.)

Have just received a quantity of

BROWN SUGAR, LOGWOOD,

COFFEE, FISH, RICE, TANNER'S OIL, &c.

Which they will dispose of for Cash, at their

customary low prices.—Also a quantity of Sa-

lum Salt.

July 3d, 1810.

LEXINGTON, MAY 7th, 1810.

JEREMIAH NEAVE

Has received an additional assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE,

TEAS, GROCERIES & LIQUORS,

QUEEN'S WARE & GLASS,

STATIONERY,

PRIME COTTON as usual,

BOOT LEGS & CALF SKINS,

CURRIER'S OIL &c. &c.

COUNTRY LINNEN received in exchange

for merchandise.

War Department, July 10, 1810.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT separate proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until 12 o'clock noon of the first Monday in November next, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of June 1811, inclusive, to the 1st day of June 1812 within the states territories and districts following, viz.

1st. At Niagara, Detroit, Michilimackinac, Fort Wayne, Chicago and in their immediate vicinities and at any place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

2d. At Belle Fontaine, Fort Osage and Belle Vue and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Ohio and the Illinois, Indiana and Louisiana territories, except Fort Wayne and Chicago and their immediate vicinities.

3d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Mississippi and Orleans territories. Proposals will be received at the same time for supplying rations within the Districts aforementioned, for two years, commencing on the 1st day of June, 1811.

4th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the district of Maine and state of New-Hampshire.

5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Vermont.

6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Massachusetts, the town of Springfield excepted.

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Connecticut and Rhode-Island.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New-York, Niagara and its dependencies excepted.

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New-Jersey.

10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Pennsylvania.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New-Columbia.

12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Virginia.

13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of North Carolina.

14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of South Carolina.

15th. At Ocmulgee Old Fields, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the state of Georgia.

16th. At Ocmulgee Old Fields, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the state of Georgia.

17th. Proposals will also be received, as aforesaid, for the supply of all rations which may be required by the United States, for the troops which are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the town of Springfield, in the state of Massachusetts; and for the armories and other persons employed in the United States' Armory at that place, from the 1st day of June 1811 inclusive, the 1st day of June 1812.

A ration, to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and a half of candles, to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration shall be specified; but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, that there shall at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Fort Osage and Belle Vue, Chicago, for six months in advance; and at each of the ports on the western waters, for at least three months in advance; of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States shall be paid by the United States at the price of the articles captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commission officer, stating the circumstances of the loss and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is understood to be reserved to the United States, of requiring that none of the supplies, which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the supplies which have been or may be furnished under the contracts now in force, have been consumed; and that a supply in advance may be always required at any of the fixed posts on the sea board, or Indian frontier, not exceeding months.

W. EUSTIS.

The editors of the newspapers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States are requested to publish the foregoing advertisement twice a week for four successive weeks

JAMES ROBERT,
GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.

INFORMS the public in general, that he has removed to the store lately occupied by Mr. Thos. D. Owings, on Main street, three doors above the Branch Bank; where he will constantly keep an elegant assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Silver and plated Ware of every description, and newest fashions which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms for cash.

In addition to the above, he is now prepared to carry on the Watch making and repairing business—and will warrant his work to be well executed. Orders from a distance strictly attended to.—And all those who are pleased to favor him with their custom, may depend upon having their work done with neatness and dispatch.

Generous wages will be given for 1 or 2 good workmen, in the above line of business; and the highest price for old gold and silver.

Also one or two boys of good character, will be taken as apprentices.

August 6th, 1810.

FOR SALE.

THE plantation whereon I now live, situated on the Town fork of Elkhorn, in Fayette county, and on the Leestown road, about 4 miles from Lexington, containing nearly two hundred acres, about one hundred cleared and in good repair, and in point of water for stock, & family use, it is exceeded by none in the state.

5th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New-Hampshire.

6th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Vermont.

7th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Massachusetts, the town of Springfield excepted.

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It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States shall be paid by the United States at the price of the articles captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commission officer, stating the circumstances of the loss and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is understood to be reserved to the United States, of requiring that none of the supplies, which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the supplies which have been or may be furnished under the contracts now in force, have been consumed; and that a supply in advance may be always required at any of the fixed posts on the sea board, or Indian frontier, not exceeding months.

W. EUSTIS.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS the subscriber is about to lay out a town on his land adjoining his dwelling plantation, on the waters of the east fork of Little Barren river, in Barren county, state of Kentucky. I hereby give notice that I shall apply to the county court of said county for a confirmation of the said town according to law at August court.

MARSHAL EASTES.

LEXINGTON, MARCH 7th, 1810.

JEREMIAH NEAVE

Has received an additional assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE,

TEAS, GROCERIES & LIQUORS,

ipotentiary in his room. In this situation he remained until superseded by the count de Guercy.

"From this period until the death of Louis XV. M. D'Eon continued to reside in England, destitute it is true of any official character, but honored with the notice and friendship of the most distinguished persons in this country. And here we enter on a circumstance of D'Eon's life rendered as mysterious in its origin, as it is wonderful in its successful concealment for so many years. Some faint rumours had spread at various preceding periods, that M. D'Eon was a woman, and in addition to certain feminine appearances in his voice and person, still stronger surmise was indulged, especially at Petersburgh, on account of the total indifference, and even aversion as to all affairs of gallantry constantly exhibited by D'Eon towards the females of that voluptuous court, where amorous intrigue is well known to have mixed itself on most occasions with political events. Not that the manners or deportment of D'Eon were either harsh or forbidding towards women, but the extreme caution with which he always avoided any private or particular intercourse with them gave strength to the doubts excited as to his sex. And other circumstances concurring (the detail of which our present limits forbid) at this time to place the sexual claim of D'Eon, as a woman, on the most absolute footing of truth both in France and England, he assumed the female dress, and from the year 1777 down to his death was universally regarded as a woman. The first few years after this metamorphosis were passed by M. D'Eon in France, where the merits of the newly established Demoiselle are to be estimated by the reception she met at the court of Louis XVI. and the expressions of esteem made to her by almost every person in the kingdom—she was deserving of the highest praise.—About the year 1785, M. D'Eon returned to England, where he has resided ever since.

"In the year 1777, we find such strong doubts entertained of his sex as to produce wagers to a large amount and a curious trial before lord Mansfield."

It is now evident that the fraud of the gambling policies was the result of a direct conspiracy, to which the chevalier himself must have been a party. On the above trial it was sworn by M. de Morande and M. le Goux, on the testimony of *ocular demonstration*, that the chevalier was a female. He affected to quarrel with M. de Morande for the discovery, but finally acquiesced in the falsehood, and put on the female habit. The verdict on the case tried was afterwards set aside, upon the act requiring an *interest* in cases of assurance for life. But many thousand pounds were paid by gentlemen, who considered the debts as *doubts of honour*.—It now becomes a question, whether in point of honor the sums ought not to be refunded, as we presume there is no *prescription* in debts of honour.

Since the year 1773, little has been heard of the chevalier. The French revolution, fatal to so many establishments, deprived him of a pension granted by Louis XV. and confirmed by his successor. For a few subsequent years, the sale of part of his effects and the profits of a public fencing exhibition in various parts of the united kingdom, enabled M. D'Eon to subsist with decency, but the increasing weight of age, and infirmities, gradually rendered him incapable of these exertions and for many years past he has been struggling with poverty and distress.

For these two years past M. D'Eon, scarcely ever quitted his bed, though it was only within these few months that he had laid aside the pen. His health gradually grew weaker, and at length an extreme state of debility ensued, which terminated his death on Monday 'se'nni', about 10 o'clock. It was not till after his decease that madame Cole, the old and respected friend of the chevalier whose fortunes, or rather misfortunes, she had shared for many years, on perceiving the last sad office to her friend, of laying out the corpse, found it was that of a man. After the first surprise had subsided, the discovery was the next morning communicated to some of the chevalier's intimate friends, who judged it would be proper to ascertain in all points relative to so singular an occurrence: and accordingly on Wednesday last, in the presence of the Père Elise, who had attended the chevalier in his last illness, Mr. Wilson, the professor of anatomy, Mr. Ring, and Mr. Burton, two respectable surgeons, sir Sidney Smith, the hon. Mr. Littleton, the hon. Mr. Douglass, Mr. Hoskins, a respectable solicitor, Mr. Richardson, bookseller of Cornhill, the body was examined and proved beyond a doubt, by the certificate of Mr. T. Copeland the surgeon, to be a male. That all doubt of the identity of the person might be removed, some persons of the first respectability were called upon, who gave their positive testimony that the person then before them was the same who had always passed for the chevalier D'Eon. M. D'Eon has left two if not three nephews, of the name of O'Gorman, related also, we believe to the noble fami-

ly of Thomond, in Ireland. None of these gentlemen are however in England at this time.

The body of this extraordinary character has undergone the anatomical inspection of the whole faculty, but also of many hundreds of the most distinguished persons of the metropolis. His highness the duke of Gloucester, and several other persons of distinction, were among the latter. It lies in a handsome oak coffin, covered with black cloth, and a black velvet cross on the lid, at the house of Mrs. Cole, in New-Millian street, to whose benevolent kindness, the chevalier was indebted for the principal comforts of his latter days. A cast was taken from the face on Friday. It is proposed to inter the body in St. Pancras Churchyard the day after tomorrow. The chevalier had completed the 84th year of his age.

The declaration made of the sex of this generally supposed female character, is likely to give rise to several actions for the recovery of sums unjustly paid by various underwriters on the faith given to a certificate, after an examination 32 years ago; several of these duped masters being still alive to reclaim such sums, and many of the payees also remaining in existence to answer such demands of re-payment. It may be remembered, that immediately after this pecuniary speculation was decided, the chevalier assumed the female habit; which to keep up the imposture was worn until the day of his death.

From the Connecticut Courant.

That the former days were better than these, is a complaint of some thousand years standing; a complaint as old at least as the time of Solomon, who noticed it in language of reproach. If every generation is wiser than the preceding one as some seem to imagine, the whole world long before now, would have been a Sodom for debauchery and wickedness, nearly resembling the infernal regions. The truth of it is, since the fall the wickedness of man has been great in every period of the world: sometimes one class of vicious prevailing most, and sometimes another.

The Golden Age, we are told, of never existed since the first apostacy, unless in the creative imaginations of poets. Did the Shepherds enjoy it? Yes, the shepherds life of old was a life of tranquility, of innocence, of virtuous love, of warmth and disinterested friendship. So the poets tell us; but it is all fabulous and false.—Look back three thousand eight hundred years, more or less, and you behold the shepherds of Padan-Aram, a man of wealth and of high reputation among his countrymen.

Was he hospitable?—Yes. He ran to meet his young kinsman, embraced him, kissed him, brought him to his house, and said to him, "surely thou art my bone and my flesh." This same Laban was as hospitable as an Arab, and as ardent a knave. He sold his youngest and beautiful daughter to his young kinsman, for seven years hard service, and in the end, by a most rascally imposition, put him off with blear-eyed Leah; and then, adding oppression to insult, had the impudence to insist that he should serve yet other seven years for his beloved Rachel. Fourteen years hard service for a wife! Fourteen years—every one of which was silently stealing away, by little and little, her youth and beauty. "Say not, why were the former days better than these?"

To come one generation forward. Consider the family of Jacob, the affair of Reuben, of Judah, of Dinah, of Simeon and Levi, the intended murder and the actual sale of Joseph as a slave for life. These were young shepherds, and the children too of the most excellent and pious man that was then living:—judge then, if the other shepherds of that time and country were better than they.

Or if we come yet farther forward by two hundred years, we find nothing amiable among shepherds, except in a few individuals. Turn your eyes to the well of Midian. The priest of that country, being also the first magistrate of the people, had seven daughters who were shepherdesses. These damsels came to the well, and drew water, and filled the troughs to water their father's flock. Now look at the young shepherds who were standing by. Did they courteously lend the girls a helping hand, as any decent young man would do now-a-days?—No: the brutes drove them away, probably with boisterous and threatening language, if not with blows; and Moses, who was a valiant man, had to stir himself stoutly in their defence. So far from finding the pretended golden age in the shepherd-state, we do actually find the bulk of shepherds in every period of time have been mere semi-savages. The shepherd nations and tribes of Modern Tartary and Arabia, comparing the accounts of travellers with the history of Moses, appear to bear a very near resemblance to the shepherds of old.

It would be easy to shew from the lights of history sacred and profane, that the world was no better in point of morals or manners, and afforded no more rest for the sole of the foot, in any period of antiquity, than in modern times; but this would swell my essay far beyond due bounds. Passing over therefore some thousand years at a single leap, we will now look back one century only. The application of the Spectator was begun just about a hundred years since; and we find in reading those valuable papers, that the fashions of dress were at least quite as ridiculous then, as now: for instance, that then, or in some subsequent periods of the last century, the female head-dress were so high, as to make it a question whether the head belonged to the body, or the body to the head. We find that party spirit was carried to even greater lengths of violence, and that there was then more coarseness of manners, more

indelicacy of behaviour, than are now commonly seen. Ladies of quality in England wore *party patches*, the whig party placing these patches on one side of the face, and the tory party putting them on the opposite side, and they used, it would seem, to have at one another upon politics, tooth and nail, whenever or where ever they happened to meet together, except at church.

See in the 32d number of the Spectator, the account of the *Mobock Club*, consisting of fashionable young bucks who patrolled the streets of London, annoying whosoever they met, whether men or women, stabbing, cutting, squeezing the nose flat to the face, boring out the eyes with their fingers, running their swords through the legs, &c. I have been credibly informed that there was, about that time or not very long afterwards, a club of the same nature in the city of New York, made up of the choice spirits of the age, who denominated themselves the *Hell-Fire Club* and whose nocturnal fetes were answerable to the horrible names they had assumed. Any man or body of men, however respectable ever in point of property or family, that should behave so now, whether in New York or London, would be overwhelmed with public contempt and indignation.

As late as fifty years ago, nothing was more common at the southward, especially in North Carolina, than *gouging*, or boring out one another's eyes with their thumbs; insomuch that a large part of the men had only one eye, and many had none. This horrible custom is now at an end, or at most the thing happens but seldom. In some former generations, almost every considerable town in New-England had its *bully*, and these champions of the fist frequently went from town to town giving challenges to fight. Public opinion long since has scouted this species of brutality. Many among us remember the time when finny writings consisting of obscene allusions, were generally popular; but a more correct taste has since condemned them, together with their authors to infamy. There might also be mentioned several grossly indecent customs and practices that once prevailed in the country, but which have been happily exploded.

Every age has produced a large crop of vices and follies, and our own as well as the rest; but I see no reason why it ought to be stamped with peculiar infamy. In one part at least we evidently have the advantage. There now prevails among all classes, (the very lowest excepted) a greater delicacy of manners and speech than formerly; and this delicacy, whilst it is itself one of the most amiable of the social qualities, is also a fence to real virtue.

By no means have I made these remarks to flatter the present age, which in all conscience must be called a loose and vicious age, considering its peculiar advantages and privileges; but my object is to cure that unreasonable querulous humour, as regards the times we live in, which many worthy people of every generation, and especially among the aged, have been too apt to indulge.

SENEX

JUNE 18.

A considerable number of Americans have been discharged from our ships of war in the West Indies, in obedience to orders from the admiralty.

We have received Dutch papers to the 11th inst, but their contents are not interesting. The only article in them that deserves to be mentioned, is a commercial decree, issued by king Louis, which however, is not sufficiently important to render it necessary to insert the article in detail. Its principal object is to alter the line of demarcation, within which (with some exceptions) all magazines, depots or warehouses of colonial productions, or English manufactures, were by a former decree prohibited, from 2000 rods to 5000 rods from the sea coast.

We have received French papers to the 11th, and Dutch to the 14th. They contain some long but uninteresting details of the arrival of Bonaparte and his Empress at Paris, and the Programme of the fete to be given by the city of Paris to their imperial majesties. Several other fetes are to follow, to be given by the war minister and other principal officers of government.

PARIS, June 19.

Letters from Bayonne, of the 3d inst. speak of the uninterrupted passage of troops through that town for Spain. Among the reinforcements are about 500 artillerymen, who were immediately followed by a number of caissons &c. We daily expect the arrival of 8000 fusiliers of the imperial guards who are to proceed to Burgos, where they are to remain till further orders.—The sharp-shooters and chasseurs of the imperial guards begin to arrive here.—They have been reviewed, and their fine military air and discipline excite the admiration of all who see them.

According to letters from Spain, his majesty king Joseph will not remain long in that city, but is on the point of setting out on the expedition against Valencia.

The army of Massena for Portugal, is daily reinforced.—It is said to amount to more than 80,000.—It is further said to be in motion for Ciudad Rodrigo, where the Anglo-Portuguese army have collected almost the whole of their force. It is not supposed that the English will risk the issue of a battle. We expect in a few days to receive very interesting intelligence from that quarter.

By letters from Bilboa, we are informed that General Bonnet fell in with a band of insurgents near Oviedo, of which he made 600 prisoners, and put the remainder to flight.

A Gotenburg mail arrived here yesterday. Some of the letters from Sweden mention the probability of a change in the Russian councils hostile to France. The following are extracts from a few of the letters brought by the mail.

STOCKHOLM, June 5.

"It is strongly rumored on *Change, that peace is restored between Russia and Great Britain, and that in consequence of it, the former power has entered into a new coalition against France.

GOTENBURG June 11.

Peace between England and Russia is certain.

P. S. The letters just come in from the eastern part of the continent are silent on this important subject."

LIVERPOOL June 26.

Flour from 65 to 68s wheat 17s and in London, 18 and 6 pence.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, June 21.—The business of Parliament was yesterday finished, and this day the prorogation took place.—The commissioners appointed by his majesty for this purpose were the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Liverpool, and Lord Walsingham. The following is a correct analysis of his majesty's speech, as delivered by his Commissioners, to both Houses of Parliament:

His majesty states, that the business of the session being concluded, he has thought proper to bring it to a close.—His majesty then congratulates both Houses upon the capture of Gaudaloupe, an event which for the first time in the history of Great Britain, has deprived France of her possessions in the West Indies; and also upon the subsequent capture of the Dutch possessions in the same quarter of the globe—acquisitions which must inevitably deprive the enemy of all further means of annoyance to our daily extending commerce.

In the speech to the house of Commons his majesty thanks them for the supplies which they have so liberally granted for the service of the year; and while he regrets the continuance of the arduous struggle in which we are engaged, he congratulates the country on the daily increase of our resources, and revenues, from the unprecedented extension of our commerce to all parts of the world—a circumstance which happily renders the imposition of new burdens or fresh taxation wholly unnecessary.

His Majesty next alludes to the modifications and regulations which have been adopted during the session, respecting the revenues of Ireland, as having relieved that country from the pressure of many burdens, without losing sight of a due regard to the necessary receipts from taxation.

His Majesty thanks the house of Commons for their liberal provision made for the duke of Brunswick.

His Majesty next congratulates both Houses of Parliament that Portugal has been rescued from the grasp of the enemy by the strenuous efforts of his majesty's army, aided by the exertions of the Portuguese nation—and that Spain, notwithstanding the many reverses of fortune she has experienced, still maintains her resistance to the invader with an unabated spirit of zeal and perseverance.

His majesty then assures both Houses of Parliament, that he deems it equally for the honor of his crown and the interests of his kingdom, to continue his firm and unshaken support of both the loyal Nations.

His Majesty concludes by recommending to the Ministers of both houses of Parliament to exert themselves, during the ensuing recess, in their respective counties in propagating a spirit of unanimity and concord, which obedience to order and the laws, as the only means of enabling his Majesty to give effect to his exertions in the continuance of the arduous struggle in which we are engaged; and while his Majesty thus exhorts both Houses of Parliament, he assures them that his conduct will ever be regulated by these dictates—a line of conduct which his majesty's long reign and the general loyalty of subjects has convinced him, is best suited to enable him to meet the foreign enemy with effect.

BOSTON, July 30.

Letters have been received by the Caroline, from London, to the 11th June; they state, the deputation, which waited on the Board of Trade, were informed by the president, lord Bathurst, that admiral Saumarez, must have mistaken the spirit of his instructions, and that new orders would be immediately sent to him not to molest American vessels bound into or out of the Baltic, with original cargoes on board.

The Galen, capt. Stedman, had arrived; answer to letters by her have been received by the Caroline.—The letters by the Galen were received in London the 11th June.

Extract of a letter from London dated June 6.

"The account of the non-intercourse bill being done away, has reached us this day, and diffused universal satisfaction."

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman of this town, dated Feb. 16, 1810.

"About midnight I experienced a considerable shock of an earthquake, & while at dinner next day the shock was twice repeated. I have since learned that the same earthquake was felt in all its terrific force in the island of Candia (the ancient Crete)—That the greater part of the city of Candia, and all its fortifications, are entirely destroyed, and a destructive fire raged at the same time, added to the miseries of the wretched inhabitants—that eight villages in the neighborhood of Candia are but heaps of rubbish, and many thousand people buried in the ruins of their own dwellings, drowned in the rush of water, or perished by the fire, for it seems as if all the elements had conspired in vengeance against the unhappy island. The olive fields are destroyed, and the most luxuriant part of this beautiful island exhibits at present but one wide waste of ruin, devastation and death. The earthquake has been (as letters which are received mention) felt at Cairo, Alexandria, Malta, Sicily, and in all the islands of the Archipelago, in many of which it has thrown down houses, and done other damage."

Private Correspondence.

HARWICH, June 6.

"We have this day had three vessels from Rotterdam, with passengers; and a packet from Gotenburg with mail and passengers. By the former we learn that the King of Holland and his wife have left that country, and that he has positively abdicated his throne, the consequence whereof, it is considered, will be the immediate annexation of Holland to France. The country therefore is represented as being in the greatest consternation and tumult; and several of the most respectable houses are making up their affairs to quit the country.—The feelings of the Dutch are said to be now worked up to a pitch, that they are ripe for revolt, (but, I fear, any attempt would be but in vain.) It is, however, confidently reported in Holland that hostilities are about to commence between France and Russia, whose emperor is stated to be in such complete dislike, that it is expected he will share a similar fate to his predecessor.

"By the Gotenburg packet, we have advices of an insurrection at Stockholm, a strong party having shewn themselves in favour of the son of the dethroned Gustavus; and Frederick of Augustenburg, the declared hereditary prince, has been poisoned! Whilst taking an airing on horseback, he suddenly fell, and expired immediately, and on examining his body, it was found that his death had been occasioned by poison."

Letters from Dunkirk were received yesterday morning, to the date of Monday last. Bonaparte had left that place, on his journey to Ronen, and a report prevailed that his first measure on his return to Paris, would be, to declare war against the United States of America.

Globe-Office, 2 o'clock.
The town is now all bustle. It has been increasing since 12 o'clock, and promises an immense crowd in the course of

the day. The people in the line through which the procession is to pass, are shutting their shops, and the company already assembling to take their stations on the balconies, and at the windows.—Bands with marrow bones and cleavers, with blue cockades, and mottoes complimentary to the Baronet, are parading the streets. About one o'clock, a party of about 300, from Soho, with blue cockades and colors flying, proceeded down Catherine-street and the Strand, for the city. They marched two and two; and invited every passenger whom they met to join them. At Catherine street they were met by the 12th Light Dragoons, on their way to Hyde Park corner. The music of the former was playing St. Patrick's day. The band of the Dragoons immediately struck up "God save the King." The 14th Light Dragoons have followed the 12th: both regiments mustered very strong. The Bloomsbury and other volunteer corps have been out this morning, but have been dismissed, with orders to be in readiness to muster again in the evening if necessary.

The firemen belonging to the several Insurance, are also parading the streets with music. They act as constables.

The crowd at the Tower, and at Sir Francis Burdett's house in Piccadilly, is imminent.

Riot at South Shields Theatre.

The repugnance evinced by the generality of the inhabitants of South Shields, against the interested individuals who lately sent an address to his Majesty, approving of the measures of his Ministers towards Sir Francis Burdett, has been shewn in various instances, but to none so pointedly as on Monday the 4th of June, in the Theatre, where a play was spoken by Sir Cuthbert Herron, &c. The piece went quietly on, till that Gentleman, accompanied by Mr. Bulmer and others, entered the house, when the spirit of the audience seemed raised with indignation and contempt, and the Theatre resounded with "Long live the king and Burdett!" The gentlemen in the lower part of the house must have conceived that treason lurked in these words, as they, with great fury, ascended among the gods, where Sir Cuthbert loudly proclaimed every man a traitor who was the friend of Burdett. To this the lie directly was returned. He then ordered his volunteers, many of whom were present, to turn the Burdettites out of the Theatre; but his orders were not obeyed.—Mr. Bulmer, then desired the friends of Sir Francis to stand up, that they might be known; his orders were directly complied with. Matters now wore a serious aspect, as a volunteer officer was thrown down, and many pressed towards the spot where they had taken their station, but they wisely retreated. When they got below, Sir Cuthbert stood up, and made a long speech.—After this, the actors were allowed to proceed.

PHILADELPHIA CASH

DRUG STORE.

ROBERT HARRIS, Jun.

DRUGGIST,

Market Street, No. 196, one door above
6th Street,

HAS RECEIVED by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool the most complete and extensive assortment of

Drugs & Glass

ever imported into the United States, every article of which was put up by the best houses, and purchased for CASH, which will enable him to sell on terms well worthy the attention of those who deal in MEDICINE. Physicians are particularly informed that his Drug Store is annually inspected, by order of government, by doctors Rush and Mease, for the better supply of the Army and Navy of the United States—so that they may rest assured that nothing of an inferior quality can, on any account, find admittance in the Store.

* General price currents will be forwarded at the request of any one, by letter or otherwise.

Sm.

NEW GOODS.

P. I. ROBERT

HAS just received, and is now opening in the store formerly occupied by Messrs Thomas & Robert Barr, an elegant and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, GLASS CHINA & QUEEN'S WARE, A superior quality of IMPERIAL, HYSON, HYSON SKIN and YOUNG HYSON TEAS, &c.

All of which being bought at the most reduced prices, will be sold very low for cash, 13th August, 1810.—tf

GRAND FISH FEAST.

THE subscriber will prepare a Fish Dinner for 200 persons on Wednesday the 2nd September, to which the lovers of good eating are invited.

LITTLETON ESTIS,
Strode's road, 8 miles from Lexington
August 1st, 1810.

AKE NO FIC'.

That on the third Saturday in September next I will attend my agent with commissioners appointed by a court for Fayette county, at the place where John M'Connel formerly lived, in order to establish an improvement made by Hugh Shannon, called for in an entry made in the name of Sam Ward, and do such other acts as may be found necessary.

* 3t SILAS JOHNSON.

FC SAL.

A LIKELY STUD HORSE, five years old, full ten hands high, well formed, was got by imported Horse Royalist, his dam by Ed. Any person wishing to purchase the above, may find the subscriber at his farm, in the place where John M'Connel formerly lived, in Fayette county, seven miles west of Lexington, and one mile from J. H. Parker's mill, Land of Green river country or in the state of will be received in payment.

ERIC WALTZ.

August 16th, 1810.

12t

WANTED HIRE.

A NEGRO WOMAN who understands house business—will be hired for one that can come recommended, a liberal hire will be given.

hire of the printer.

DOMESTIC.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 2.
FROM ENGLAND.

Arrived yesterday, the brig Tamaahmaah, capt. Story, from Liverpool, from which port she sailed the 24th of June. The vessel failed in ballast, with George W. Erving, Esq. (late chargé des affaires of the U. S. in Spain) as passenger, who has important despatches for government. Mr. Erving will leave town this day for Washington.—She brought London papers and letters to the owners only. We have not been favored with a perusal of these papers, but have received the following few articles, which we understand are extracted from them.

Besides these extracts, we are informed that the papers contain a new decree of Bonaparte's ordering his cruisers to capture and bring in all American vessels wherever they may be found; and also ordering the condemnation of all American property in the ports of France or countries under her control.

This information is said to have been communicated to Mr. Pinkney, by Gen. Armstrong at Paris.

On the 19th of June Parliament was prorogued.—Sir Francis Burdett was on that day liberated from the Tower. There were great rejoicings among his partisans, and it is said a more numerous assemblage of people in the streets of London than took place when he was committed.

We do not learn whether any change in our affairs with Great Britain had taken place. But it has been rumored that the Emperor Napoleon had issued a decree for the capture and condemnation of all the American property he can get hold of.

THE NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

The merchants who spend more than half their time gazing for news, are at length gratified with that brought by the brig Tamaahmaah from Liverpool, up to the 25th of June. Its amount is as follows: Nothing like war between France and Russia. The system of exclusion of British manufactures and colonial produce from the European continent progressing everywhere. An enormous glut of American produce in the British ports, which they take at their own prices. The commodities of grain, flour and rice, are exceptions, which have become scarce in consequence of bad crops, and the exportation of grain from the European continent being prohibited on account of the price having advanced above the standard limited for permission to export. The Americans supplying the wants of G. B. on her own terms, with articles imperiously necessary to her existence, whilst she in return refuses us the liberty of trading with nations with whom we are at peace. Immense exports of British manufactures were expected to take place in the course of a few weeks to America, chiefly of cotton goods, on which a duty of about 50 per cent. on the first cost of the raw material, has been paid by the Americans into the British treasury, and it now comes back, with a variety of taxes, and profits charged on it, and taxed with 15 per cent. duty on this side, in order to raise ways and means for Mr. Gallatin's financial system, which is that of taking the money out of the people's pockets without letting them know of it. It was almost time for Mr. Pinkney to have attended another sheep shearing frolic, but we have no account of it. Our affairs are finely managed indeed.—AURORA.

NORFOLK, July 20.

On Wednesday evening, sailed from Hampton Roads the U. S. brig Hornet, Captain Hunt, for New-York; from thence the proceeds immediately with dispatches for Europe. There are various conjectures afloat—some will have it that she is sent for the purpose of bringing home our Minister (Mr. Pinkney) from London; others, that she is destined for France.—The British packet sailed a few days ago from New-York direct for England!—There is something ominous in these movements.

NORFOLK, Aug. 1.—A report is current this morning that there are some British armed vessels off our Capes; and that the United States frigates, &c. lying in Hampton Roads, are to sail this day in order to prevent their entering our waters. It is apprehended something serious will take place.

ST. LOUIS, July 27.

A few days ago, Mr. Menard, with some of the gentlemen attached to the Missouri Fur Company, arrived here from their Fort at the head waters of the Missouri, by whom we learn that they had experienced considerable opposition from the Indians; this adverse feeling arose from a jealousy prevalent among all savages (and some civilized) nations of those who trade with their enemies. The Crows and Blackfeet are almost continually at war, the Company detached a party to trade with the latter, this gave offence to the Blackfeet, who had not the same opportunity of procuring Arms &c. &c. The Hodson Bay Factory being several days journey from their hunting grounds and with whom they could not trade with equal advantage.

A hunting party which had been detached from the Fort to the forks of Jefferson river were attacked in the neighborhood of their encampment on the 12th of April, by a strong party of the Blackfeet, whom they kept at bay for some time, but we are sorry to say unwillingly, as the Indians were too numerous; the party consisted of 14 or 15, of whom 5 were killed, say, Hull, Cheeks, Ayres, Rucker and Freeheart; Messrs. Valle, Immel and companions escaped, and carried the unpleasant tidings to the Fort, but with the loss of Tents, Arms, Traps, &c.

Early in May George Druidard accompanied by some Delawares, who were in the employ of the company, went out to hunt, contrary to the wishes of the rest of the party, who were confident the Indians were in motion round them, and that from a hostile disposition they had already, it would be attended with danger, their presages were too true, he had not

proceeded more than two miles from the camp before he was attacked by a party in ambush, by whom himself and two of his men were literally cut to pieces. It appears from circumstances that Druidard made a most obstinate resistance, as he made a kind of breastwork of his horse, whom he made to turn in order to receive the enemy's fire, his bulwark of course soon failed and he became the next victim of their fury. It is lamentable that although this happened within a short distance of relief, the firing was not heard so as to afford it, in consequence of a high wind which prevailed at the time.

Adding all those untoward circumstances, the Fur company have every prospect of success, although the majority of the season was occupied in distributing the hunting parties and exploring the foot of the mountains, although they have had upwards of 12,000 dollars worth of valuable furs consumed, yet they have been able to send down about 50 packs of Beaver, besides other furs to a considerable amount, and have taken measures to ensure more than double that quantity in the spring.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
News from all nations lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, AUGUST 21.

THE ELECTION.

But few returns have been received since our last; a week or two more, however, may enable us to lay the result of the election complete, before our readers.

The unpublished letters of Mr. Erskine, as they are so called, which we gave in the last and preceding numbers of our paper, are said to throw considerable light on the last year's negotiation at Washington, between Mr. L. and our government. They appear, indeed, to occupy the attention of most politicians, and news paper editors of the day; many of whom we are proud to accord with in political sentiments—and who have been distinguished as sources of correct information and sound tenets. But the course pursued by some of the democratic papers of the highest standing, on the present occasion, is some how or other so unaccountable to us, and so variant from our ideas of what ought to be the conduct of real Americans in the like cases, that we can but deny our assent to them.

Why Mr. Erskine's inferences from the tone and manner of Mr. Gallatin should be taken for fact, in preference to a plain unvarnished statement of the truth, as his sentiments, is to us unaccountable; and too, when those sentiments accord with those of every republican, & every rational man of common sense and common honesty in the U. States.

How is it possible that Mr. Gallatin's tone and manner should have implied that Mr. Jefferson was under French influence, when it was a direct perversion of the truth?

We were told twelve months ago that Canning and Erskine had duped us; we are now told from the same quarter, and upon this very good British authority, that Gallatin has deceived us.

Every impartial man will certainly require better evidence before he believes it. For our part we are far from admitting this unqualified censure of the heads of departments, without a better foundation for the rash and foolish charges, which have been made.—In this manner the "REPORTER" has lately distinguished itself—we pronounce the late remarks of that paper respecting Mr. Madison and the heads of departments unjustifiable, and illiberal—useful—Medical writers have seldom attended to such particulars."

A Summary view of the evidence and practical importance of the christian revolution; in a series of discourses addressed to young persons by Thomas Bisham.

The works of Mrs. Anne Steele complete in 2 Vols.—Price 2 dol. 50cts.

The Mariners Chronicle; being a collection of the most interesting narratives of Shipwrecks, Fires, Floods & other calamities incident to a life of maritime enterprise, with authentic particulars of the extraordinary adventures and sufferings of the crews, their reception and treatment on distant shores, &c. a concise description of the country, customs and manners of the inhabitants: including an account of the deliverance of the survivors.—By Archibald Duncan, late of the Royal Navy. 4 Vols. 5 dols.

The Analogy of Religion, Natural and Revealed, to the constitution and course of nature—to which are added two brief dissertations on the personal identity and on the nature of virtue.—Together with a charge delivered to the clergy of the diocese of Durham at the primary visitation in the year 1707—By Joseph Butler, L. L. D. Second American Edition to which is prefixed a life of the author.—Price 2 dol. 50cts.

The dying testimony of a Bowdoin, the learned and good, who was a Magistrate, a Philosopher, a Christian, lately shewn as a star of the first magnitude in the American hemisphere, cannot fail to operate as an extensive recommendation of this work.—He mentioned during his last illness that the perusal of Bishop Butler's Analogy had been of great use to him in satisfying his doubts, and confirming his mind on the subject of Christianity. From the time of my reading that Book said he "I have been an humble follower of the blessed Jesus."

The Genuine Works of Flaviers Joseph, the learned and authentic Welsh historian and celebrated warrior with copious notes and proper observations—in 3 Vols. 7 dols.

J. & W. have just received a supply of Water Colours in different size boxes from 87 cts. to 6 dols. several new Juvenile Publications, and a good stock of Writing and Letter Paper.

Lexington, August 20th, 1810. [4t]

30 DOLLARS REWARD.

SRAYED or stolen from the subscribers pasture, about three miles south of Lexington, a CHESNUT SORREL HORSE, About fourteen and a half hands high, four years old last spring, a small star in his forehead, bobb'd tail—a small white spot on his near buttock, neither shod nor branded, nor any other marks recollect. A reward of five dollars will be given for the loan of it, provided it is neither scorched nor torn.

"COMMON SENSE."—The American Republic has made *Refa* a DEMOCRAT!—we shall certainly be pardoned after this if we should now and then call "the Federalist" a Tory.

BECK'S ACADEMY.

Lexington, Augt. 14th, 1810.

Mr. BECK respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his school re-commences next Monday.

TERMS OF TUITION.

per quarter For all the English branches, including

Grammar, Rhetoric, Logic, Geography, construction and use of Maps, \$10

Globes &c.

For Music, (from 8 to 12 in the morning) \$12

For Drawing, Painting &c. (from 2 to 4) \$6

afternoon.)

Premises adjudged at the late examination, Premiums

To Miss Caroline Allen for spelling, 2d class.

Miss H. West, for do. 1st class.

Miss Stont, for biographical recitation.

Miss Harrison, cyphering.

Miss E. Parker, writing, grammar & composition.

Miss N. Price, writing, grammar, geographical problems.

Miss Wilson, history.

Miss Price, elocution.

Miss Warfield, geography.

Miss Robert, music.

Miss N. Price, music.

Miss Merrell, music.

Miss Allen, vocal music.

Miss Garrett, vocal music.

Miss Logan, painting.

MRS. BECK, in a separate room,

will take a class in natural philosophy, and hopes, by experimental illustration, to render the doctrine of the Mechanic Powers, Optics &c. easy to young ladies, terms \$6 per quarter.

Mrs. B. will also teach all kinds of fancy work, artificial flowers, filigree chimney ornaments, Toilette Boxes, Work Baskets &c. enriched with Drawings, Gilding &c. at \$9 per quarter.

N. B. A great variety of fancy work for sale.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be had at the Book Store of

JOHNSON & WARNER,

Corner of Main &

Wool Carding & Spinning by Water

At T. ROYLE's mill, one mile from Lexington, on the Frankfort road—carding & rolls for eight cents per pound; for carding and spinning under five cents in the pound, twenty cents. All sorts of mixtures can be very well done.

As I have been in the carding and spinning business for twenty or thirty years, I flatter myself I can give satisfaction to all who may think proper to employ me—I shall take trade that suits.

THOMAS ROYLE.

July 23d, 1810.

71

Wanted to hire for a term of years,

A FEW NEGRO BOYS.

ENQUIRE AT THE PRINTERS HEREOF.

July 2d, 1810.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM G. THOMPSON has a quantity of SADDLER'S WHITE WELTING LEATHER on hand, which he will sell low for cash.

Lexington, June 11th, 1810.

ff

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be exposed for sale at the house of Samuel M'Dowell in Jessamine county, on the eleventh day of September next, the personal estate of Col. W. M'Dowell dec., consisting of two stills and tubs for the distilling business, also a number of horses. There will also be offered for sale at the same time and place, some young negroes, a number of cattle, sheep and other articles. Twelve month's credit will be given on giving bond with good security. Due attendance will be given by

SAMUEL M'DOWELL,
ELIZABETH M'DOWELL. Adm'trs

August 3d, 1810.

tds

A BARGAIN.

A VALUABLE tract of land for sale, containing three hundred and fifty acres of land adjoining Strode's station, one mile and a half from Winchester, Clarke county, one hundred and twenty acres improved, fifty acres in spear grass and clover, a valuable apple orchard, a square log house with several other buildings; there is a sulphur spring that affords abundance of water. Stock require but little salt in the summer season that make use of it—also a number of other never failing springs. It will do to divide in two tracts; the purchase money will be made in three annual payments. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber living on the premises.

THOMAS CONSTANT.

1st

JUNE 21, 1810.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

Clarke Circuit, Sat. June Term 1810.

RICHARD RICHARDS, comp't. In Chancery against

SARAH RICHARDS, deft. S for divorce.

THE defendant not having entered her appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that she is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth. On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next September term and answer the complainant's bill, that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette eight weeks successively.

A copy teste,

JAMES ANDERSON, D. C. C. C.

A New Dye House.

LATELY established in Lexington, on the corner of Mr. William Hanson's lot, next to parson Rankin's meeting house, where a variety of good colors are dyed on silk, satin, linen and cotton cloth; also thread or yarn of the same, at a moderate price by the subscriber, for ready cash.

A. H. ROBINSON,
W. CAHILL.

THE KENTUCKY HOTEL

TO BE RENTED.

CAPTAIN BANKS, the present tenant, wishing to apply himself exclusively to his own property, the Olympian Springs, is disposed to surrender his lease of this establishment. It is therefore offered for rent. Its advantageous situation is so well known, that a particular description of it is not necessary. It is sufficient to say, that its local position, in the heart of Lexington, the number, extent and convenience of the apartments in the buildings, the superiority of the stables, &c. place it unquestionably in the very first order of public establishments of this kind.

A lease for a year or term of years may be obtained, and the lessee may procure from Capt. Banks a variety of valuable furniture.

HENRY CLAY.

Lexington, 1st July 1810.

A FARM FOR SALE.

SIXTY acres of first rate LAND, within three miles of Lexington, on Strode's road, about half of it cleared and enclosed, from twelve to fifteen acres well set with Blue Grass and Clover, good cabins, and three springs of good water—Credit will be given for such part of the purchase money as may be agreed on—the purchaser may be accommodated with any quantity in addition to the above, not exceeding one hundred acres. For further particulars apply to the subscriber adjoining said farm.

WILLIAM WEST.

N. B. This farm is well situated for a Tavern and Black-Smith's Shop, being on one of the most public roads in the state.

August 1st, 1809.

Stp

NEW GOODS

THOMAS D. OWINGS,
HAS received in addition to his former stock of Merchandise, and is now opening a large assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching season. Also, TEAS of the best quality, viz. best Gunpowder, Imperial Young Hyson, Hyson Chulon, H. son and Congo—with an assortment of Glass Ware, Queens Ware, &c. All being bought on the most reasonable terms, will be sold unusually low for cash.

Lexington, 30th Sept. 1809.

For Sale or Rent,

My Merchant mill, Saw mill, Distillery and Farm at Oak Ridge.

THIS property is well situated for business, in Fayette county, near the Kentucky river. Or I will sell or rent the Harrogate watering place, with the mills attached to it, or either separately. This last place is well calculated for a school, or schools, both for female and male education, having separate buildings suitable for both, and being in a fine neighbourhood, where schools are much wanted. For terms, apply

JOHN MC CALL.

Harrogate, 11 miles east of Lexington,

ff

ff, 1810.

Patent and Family Medicines

PREPARED BY
MICHAEL LEE & Co.
BALTIMORE

FOR the preservation of health and cure of diseases, the following celebrated Medicines are confidently recommended, viz

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills,

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild—so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite, produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences—a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach and severe head-ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use by every seaman.

Lee's Worm-Destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations. Should no worms exist in the body, it will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

Lee's Elixir.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs asthma's, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard,

So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c. &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative,

Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, convulsions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills,

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Infallible Ague & Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues remittent and intermittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

Celebrated for the cure of ring-worms, tatters, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye Water.

An effectual remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

Tooth-Ache Drops.

Which give immediate relief.

Lee's Corn Plaster.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

The Anodyne Elixir,

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

The Indian Vegetable Specific,

For the cure of venereal complaints.

Those medicines have come into general use, they are frequently purchased by not only Druggists, but by country store keepers, sell to again; in order that the purchasers may be confident they have the original genuine Medicines; wherever they purchase they have but to observe that every article of Medicine has on the outside wrapper, the signature of the proprietors.

Michael Lee & Co.

late Richard Lee & Son

SOLD BY

SCOTT, TROTTER & CO.

LEXINGTON.

At a liberal discount to those who purchase to sell again, by directing a line postpaid to Michael Lee & Co., Baltimore.

June 4th, 1810.

ff

ff, March 13, 1810.

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